

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1936.

JAMES C. SLEIGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.H.P.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.

Medical Superintendent, Joint Isolation Hospital.

*Tuberculosis Officer, Chelmsford District, and Supervisor
of Midwives and Nursing Homes, Chelmsford, for the
Essex County Council.*

INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND THE
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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

J. C. SLEIGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR :

WALTER BROWN, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

SECOND SANITARY INSPECTOR :

R. F. WYNN, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

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Miss J. KEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., New H.V. Cert. (Appointed 1930)

SCHOOL NURSE :

Miss E. E. GLASCODINE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

CHIEF CLERK :

S. V. EDWARDS.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST :

R. CHRISTIE BROWN, M.S., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.

DENTAL SURGEON :

FRANCIS V. MAGUIRE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

VETERINARY INSPECTOR :

LIEUT.-COL. W. S. MULVEY, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.V.S.

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.

Public Health Department,
Coval Lane,
Chelmsford.

June, 1936.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Chelmsford.*

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough for the year 1936.

Once more *Streptococcus Pyogenes* has presented the most difficult problem in Public Health administration, and in the solution of such problems I feel that the work done in Chelmsford may play no small part in their eventual solution.

It is satisfactory to find only one maternal death during 1936, but already (14th June) two have occurred in 1937.

The overcrowding survey carried out in February showed more overcrowding than expected on the rather low standard fixed in the Act.

The New Public Health Department which was occupied on 1st January, 1937, has proved an immense boon, and I thank the Council most sincerely for providing me with what has been described by Sir Arthur MacNalty, K.B.E., Principal Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health as "A Model Public Health Centre."

I have to thank my staff for the loyalty and wholehearted assistance they have given me, and the other officers of the Borough for supplying me with information for this report on Housing, Water supply, Public Cleansing, etc.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. C. SLEIGH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

AREA (in acres) ..	..	4,755.
POPULATION ..	{	29,900 (Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-year 1936).
		26,537 (Census, 1931).
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (end of 1936) according to Rate Books ..		8,827.
RATEABLE VALUE ..		£275,191.
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE ..		£1,117.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.		Total.	Male.	Female.	
Live Births	Legitimate ..	393 ..	213 ..	180	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—14.08.
	Illegitimate ..	16 ..	6 ..	10	
	Totals ..	409 ..	219 ..	190	
Still Births	Legitimate ..	12 ..	6 ..	6	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—28.5.
	Illegitimate ..	— ..	— ..	—	
	Totals ..	12 ..	6 ..	6	

DEATHS.					
All causes ..	..	313 ..	162 ..	151	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population :—10.4

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	1 ..	2.37
Other Puerperal Causes ..	..	— ..	—
Total ..	..	1 ..	2.37

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ..	..	51.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	..	48.9
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	..	62.5
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..	..	1.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	..	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years of age) ..	..	1

Births and Deaths.

TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.

Year.	Population.	Still Births.	Live Births.	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		Deaths under 1 Year.
				Chelmsford Borough.	England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.	England and Wales.	
1917	17,920	—	—	20.7	—	10.1	—	—
1918	20,940	—	—	17.7	—	10.3	—	—
1919	21,900	6	331	15.2	18.3	9.2	12.2	9
1920	22,800	6	343	15.4	17.8	10.2	11.6	24
1921	23,450	10	364	15.5	16.7	11.4	12.3	19
1922	23,680	12	372	15.7	16.7	9.5	11.7	18
1923	23,930	17	388	16.2	16.3	11.5	13.4	27
1924	25,760	18	431	16.7	16.3	9.7	11.4	18
1925	26,720	10	412	15.4	15.8	9.8	12.3	20
1926	27,030	17	388	14.4	15.3	9.1	12.0	8
1927	26,940	20	358	13.3	14.4	9.7	12.3	20
1928	28,362	21	397	14.15	14.8	9.16	11.8	19
1929	28,940	14	408	14.58	15.3	10.26	11.7	13
1930	29,900	12	409	14.08	15.4	10.46	12.1	21

Deaths.

The following table shows the deaths from the principal groups of causes for the past six years :—

Disease Group.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
Infectious Diseases ..	2	5	2	10	6	6
Tuberculosis (all types) ..	11	14	7	9	18	21
... ..	48	41	44	42	35	35
Diseases of Heart and Arteries (including Rheumatic Fever) ..	64	51	64	47	49	44
Respiratory Diseases (not T.B.) ..	32	24	26	30	21	28
Chronic Diseases (including Nephritis) ..	22	26	19	16	22	23
Birth and associated conditions ..	1	2	2	3	2	3
Fatal conditions ..	11	6	12	14	8	10
Total deaths ..	15	10	15	19	11	11

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1936.

1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and upwards.
3	2	11	6	8	15	25	54	74	94

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1936.

Cause of Death.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	27	21	48
Diabetes .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage .. ..	..	..	..	..	10	8	18
Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	30	33	63
Aneurysm .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Other Circulatory Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	11	18
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	8	14
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	17	15	32
Other Respiratory Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	—	3
Peptic Ulcer .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years of age) .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Appendicitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Other Digestive Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10
Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Other Puerperal causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11
Senility .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	16	23
Suicide .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Other Violence .. ..	..	..	..	..	10	3	13
Other Defined Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	10	13	23
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Special causes (included under "other Defined Diseases" above) .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	..	..	..	..	162	151	313

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1936.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	9	—	—	—	9	3	4	3	2	21
	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity .. ..	..	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Pneumonia .. ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Melaena Neonatorum .. ..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningocele .. ..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intussusception .. ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Respiratory and Cardiac Failure .. ..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Septicaemia .. ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Toxaemia .. ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Atelectasis of Lung .. ..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tubercular Meningitis .. ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS .. ..	..	9	—	—	—	9	3	4	3	2	21

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1936.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and for London have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1936, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1935).

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Two years).		Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales	14	0.61	12.1	0.01	—	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.52	5.9	59	
121 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London	14.9	0.67	12.3	0.01	—	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.45	8.2	63	
140 Smaller Towns (Estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000) at Census, 1931	15.0	0.64	11.5	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.39	8.4	55	
London	13.6	0.53	12.5	0.01	—	0.14	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.52	14.4	66	
Chelmsford M.B.	13.6	0.41	10.4	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.44	2.4	51	

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.			OTHERS.			TOTAL.	
England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.		England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.		England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.
1.40	2.44		2.41	—		3.81	2.44
1.34	2.37		2.31	—		3.65	2.37

The Maternal Mortality Rates are as follows :—Per 1,000 Live Births Per 1,000 Total Births

Employment.

Unemployment figures, separately for the Borough, are not available, but the following, which represent the percentage of unemployment in insured persons, are in respect of the Chelmsford District (including the Borough) :—

1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.
2.5 ..	2.6 ..	4.0 ..	5.3 ..	9.2 ..	9.8 ..	4.7 ..	1.9 ..	2.1

The following table shows the numbers employed by the chief firms at the commencement and end of the year 1936, and the alterations necessitated during the year :—

Firm.	Number of hands employed on the 1st January, 1936.	Number of hands discharged during the year, 1936.	Number of hands placed on short time during 1936.	Number of hands employed 31st December, 1936.
Brown & Son, Ltd. ..	115	—	—	126
Christy Bros. & Co., Ltd. ..	96	16	4	100
Christy & Norris, Ltd. ..	116	6	—	128
Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd. ..	1,295	—	—	1,652
The Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ..	3,301	—	—	3,552
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. ..	1,340	279	—	1,551

General Provision of Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

See Page 2.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General.*

No provision is made by the Chelmsford Corporation. The District Nursing Association maintains a District Nurse in each of the four Wards of the Borough.

(b) *Infectious Diseases.*

The authority has no arrangements for the home nursing of these cases.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations and analyses of water, milk, food, &c., are made by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 9 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

The examination of swabs for *Streptococcus Pyogenes* is carried out by Dr. Camps at the Laboratory of the Chelmsford and Essex Hospital.

During the year the following pathological materials have been submitted for examination :—

Specimen.				Number examined.
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	63
Sputa .. ..	..	..	..	92
Typhoid .. ..	..	..	..	7
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	69
Total .. ..	..	..	..	231

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

No new legislation came into force during the year.

HOSPITALS.

The Chelmsford and Essex Hospital and Dispensary (Voluntary).

Accommodation :—

			Males.			Females.	Total.
General medical .. ..	..	..	17	..	20	..	37
General surgical .. ..	..	..	18	..	34	..	52
Children, medical and surgical ..	..	..	—	..	—	..	21
Private wards .. ..	..	..	—	..	—	..	10
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120

Details of the Out-Patient Department are as follows :—

Massage, Electrical and Sunlight Departments	..	These departments are open daily.
Ophthalmic Department	..	Patients attend at 3 p.m. on Fridays.
X-Ray Department .. ..	..	The Radiologist attends at the Hospital on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.
Casualty Department .. ..	..	This department is open daily.
Surgical. Uro-Genital .. ..	..	Tuesday, 11 a.m.
Ear, Nose and Throat .. ..	..	Thursday, 11 a.m.
Surgical and Orthopædic .. ..	..	Friday, 11 a.m.
Medical and Pathological .. ..	..	Saturday, 11 a.m.

The Council has agreements with the hospital for the operative treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids, and for cases of Puerperal Sepsis and Ophthalmia neonatorum.

Chelmsford Public Assistance Institution. (Managed by the Essex County Council).

The hospital accommodation at this Institution is as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
General medical ..	5	5	10
General surgical ..	5	5	10
Maternity ..	—	10	10 and 10 cots.
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	2	2
Tuberculosis ..	2	4	6
Chronic sick ..	42	40	82
Total ..	..	..	120 and 10 cots.

This is still a Public Assistance Hospital, although the name has been changed to St. John's Hospital.

Blood Transfusion Service.

This service has been inaugurated by a Joint Committee of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and Chelmsford Hospital. It is run entirely on a voluntary basis. Each member of the service is tested for freedom from disease and placed in his correct blood-group. A member of each blood group is available at all times for service. His out-of-pocket expenses and loss of work are repaid to him, but nothing more.

This service has been the means of saving several lives, and the greatest possible praise is due to the members of it for their self-sacrifice.

The Chelmsford Joint Hospital.

Accommodation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Diphtheria cases ..	10	11	21
Do. for observation ..	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever cases ..	10	10	20
Do. for observation ..	1	1	2
Total ..	..	..	45

The above is the usual arrangements of the beds, but when necessary the number allocated to Scarlet Fever cases is increased and the Diphtheria number reduced, or vice-versa.

Cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as measles, whooping cough, &c., are admitted if seriously ill, or so placed that special danger to public health is involved.

CASES TREATED DURING 1936.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid.	Meningitis.	Total.
January ...	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
February ...	13	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	15
March ...	15	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	20
April ...	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
May ...	9	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	11
June ...	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10
July ...	13	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	16
August ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16
September ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
October ...	9	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	14
November ...	12	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	16
December ...	17	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	21
Totals ...	158	8	1	4	14	1	3	1	190
Patients remaining from 1935 ...	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total patients treated during 1936 ...	165	10	1	4	14	1	3	1	199
Discharged during the year ...	147	9	1	3	13	1	2	—	176
Deaths ...	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	7
Patients remaining in December 31st, 1936	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16

Of the 190 patients admitted during the year, 90 came from the Borough of Chelmsford, 84 from the Chelmsford Rural District, 10 from Ongar, 3 from Braintree, 1 from Witham, 1 from Black Notley and 1 from Dunmow.

The Essex County Council Scheme under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, is now before the Minister.

So far as Chelmsford is concerned, the scheme proposes to enlarge the area of the Joint Hospital Board to include the following Authorities :—

Chelmsford Borough	..	..	Population	30,000
Chelmsford Rural	..	..	„	30,000
Ongar Rural	..	..	„	11,500
Maldon Borough	..	..	„	8,500
Maldon Rural	..	..	„	16,000
Witham Urban	..	..	„	7,000
Burnham-on-Crouch Urban	..	..	„	3,500

Unfortunately, this scheme was opposed by Maldon Borough and Rural Councils who wished to set up two Authorities, viz :—

- (1) Chelmsford Borough.
Chelmsford Rural.
Ongar Rural.
- (2) Maldon Borough.
Maldon Rural.
Witham Urban.
Burnham-on-Crouch Urban.

This scheme was submitted to the Minister of Health, but did not meet with his approval.

The Minister of Health refused to approve of their being two authorities for the area, and a Public Inquiry before an Inspector of the Ministry is to be held very shortly.

An Isolation Hospital in its very nature must be fully half empty most of the time, in order that it may cope with epidemics of infectious disease. An epidemic is, however, practically never at its height all over an area as large as is proposed, at one and the same time. It is, therefore, safe to allot few beds in proportion to the population when the area is large than when it is small. Equally so it means that the number of patients in the hospital will be much more constant.

Now, it costs almost as much to run a hospital with one or two patients as to run the same hospital when it is full. If by spreading the risk over a bigger population, and more especially a bigger area, the maximum number of cases can be brought nearer the minimum, it means a big saving per case and therefore a big saving to the rates.

To give the same security that there are sufficient beds to accommodate all cases at a given time in the two areas, would, in my opinion, mean providing as many new beds at each of the two hospitals as would be necessary to provide at Chelmsford only under the single area scheme. The means of treatment for all diseases are becoming increasingly complicated and expensive, and both for efficiency and economy, the single hospital scores every time.

The subject of Scarlet Fever is dealt with on page 27 of this report. From that it will be seen that scarlet fever is really far more widespread than has been realised, and that many cases of serious disease requiring operation should be regarded as Scarlet Fever, with complications. The admission of such cases to a general hospital is fraught with danger. They are at least as infectious as ordinary scarlet fever, and to bring such an infection into a general hospital means exposing many patients already debilitated from other diseases to the risk of infection by the *Streptococcus Pyogenes*, the cause of scarlet fever, with dire results.

This is not merely theoretical. It actually occurred.

Now the County Council have decided to build a hospital in the Chelmsford area and at the same time make a grant towards the Chelmsford General Hospital. The time appears to be ripe for considering what should be the functions of the three hospitals in the area, viz. :—

Chelmsford General Hospital.

The County Council Hospital.

The Isolation Hospital.

I would strongly urge that the functions of these three be laid down early on medical grounds only, that is that the patient be sent to the hospital which deals with the disease he suffers from and no other considerations, financial or otherwise, be taken into consideration.

It is quite unnecessary, certainly impossible, and, even if it were possible, probably harmful to admit to hospital every case of "Scarlet Fever." It will never make the slightest difference to the incidence of the disease.

Now this means that the isolation hospital will have to be equipped to deal with much more acute disease than heretofore, and it will be chiefly the acute and serious cases who will be admitted.

This is another and very strong reason for one Isolation Hospital to serve approximately the same area as the other two hospitals. To properly equip two smaller hospitals would cost double what it would to equip one.

Also with many cases of acute disease in the hospital, the necessity will arise of having a resident Medical Officer.

This is not economic in a small hospital, but is so in a large one.

On this basis it will be the function of the Isolation Hospital to deal with all cases so ill as to require hospital treatment and who are infectious. Whether they are infectious by reason of Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or any of the other infectious disease make no difference. They should not be in a General Hospital. Nearly all cases of mastoid disease will fall in this category and many other diseases which have been regarded as mainly surgical cases, but are in reality complications of infection by the *Streptococcus Pyogenes Hæmolyticus*.

This principle has already been given effect to as between Chelmsford General Hospital and the Isolation Hospital, with excellent results.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.* A motor ambulance is maintained by the Chelmsford Joint Hospital Board.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases ; and*

(c) *For Maternity Patients.*

These cases are dealt with by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade under agreement with the Town Council, at an inclusive cost of £160 per annum.

The number of cases dealt with in 1936, and the mileage covered by the ambulances, are as follows :—

60 accidents	..	..	207 miles
447 removals	..	..	1,870 miles
<hr/>			
507 cases	..	..	2,077 miles
<hr/>			

In addition, this scheme automatically solves the problem of co-ordination of ambulance services with neighbouring authorities. The St. John ambulances are, of course, not restricted to the Borough, but serve the surrounding district as well.

(d) *Tuberculosis Patients.* These are dealt with by the Essex County Council.

NEW PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

This was occupied on 11th January, 1937, and officially opened by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman J. O. Thompson, O.B.E., D.L., J.P., on 31 March, 1937. Sir Arthur MacNalty, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health was the principal guest, and was pleased to comment very favourably on the buildings, equipment and work done at Chelmsford.

The Essex County Council utilise the clinical rooms for County Clinics such times as they are not required for Borough Clinics, whilst the Aural and Orthopædic Clinics are open to either Borough or County patients—the Borough providing the rooms and equipment, the County the Staff.

There does not appear to be any call for two separate clinics—one for Borough and one for County cases for orthopædic or aural cases, at least for the present. The combined clinic is, therefore, to our mutual advantage.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

These are as set out in the Table on Page 16.

Though the new Centre was not in use during any part of 1936, I have considered it better to set out the clinics as they now are for the guidance of those wishing to utilise them.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Children under 1 year of age	..	..	1,619
Children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	1,102
<hr/>			
Total	..	..	2,721
<hr/>			
Average per Session	..	..	64.6

Number who attended for the first time during the year :—

Children under 1 year of age	..	..	172
Children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	79

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Attendances during the year	191
Number of expectant mothers who attended ..	74

The Ante-Natal Clinic is held on the first and third Monday in each month. Not only ante-natal work is done, but mothers are encouraged to attend 6 weeks or so after the confinement for post-natal examination. This is very necessary so as to ensure that she has fully recovered.

In addition, married women, where pregnancy would endanger health, re, on their request, given instruction in Birth Control.

Most of the ante-natal work, I am glad to say, is still done by the private doctors. 78.5 per cent of all expectant mothers received ante-natal advice and examination from either their own doctor or myself. 18.18 per cent. received ante-natal supervision from midwives only, and the remaining 3.32 per cent. received none because they did not book a doctor or midwife in time.

I am confident that these figures can be further improved, and every effort is being taken to do so.

Of the total of 421 births occurring in the Borough for the year, 58 of these either left the district or information concerning them was unobtainable, therefore, no record is available as to whether they obtained ante-natal advice or supervision.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The voucher system for distributing dried milk and infant foods at reduced prices (in necessitous cases free) is working very well indeed, and I wish to convey my thanks to the chemists for the manner in which they are co-operating in this work.

FREE MILK SCHEME.

Milk is granted on medical grounds to the following categories of cases if they are necessitous according to the scale laid down by the Council :—

- (1) Prospective mothers during the last three months of pregnancy 1 pint per day.
- (2) Children up to 18 months—1 pint per day.
- (3) Children between 1½ and 5 years—½ pint per day.

During 1936 a total of 56 families received free milk, and 8,181 pints of Grade "A" milk were distributed. This compares with 61 families and about 12,099 pints for 1935.

Grade "A" milk has been insisted on throughout.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Accommodation.	Purpose.	Sessions.	By whom provided.
Minor Aliments Clinic.	Public Health Offices, Coval Lane.	Consultation and Treatment of School Children.	Daily 9-10 a.m.	Local Authority.
Eye Clinic.	Public Health Offices, Coval Lane.	Consultation and Treatment of School Children.	When necessary and by appointment.	Local Authority.
Dental Clinic.	Public Health Offices, Coval Lane.	(a) Treatment for School Children. (b) Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers ; and for Infants.	(a) 4 sessions per week. Wednesdays and Fridays, by appointment. (b) 1 session per month by appointment.	Local Authority.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	Public Health Offices, Coval Lane.	Consultation.	Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2-4.30 p.m.	Local Authority.
Ante-Natal Clinic.	Public Health Offices, Coval Lane.	Consultation.	1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Local Authority.
Orthopaedic Clinic.	Public Health Offices, Coval Lane.	Consultation and Treatment.	2nd Monday in each month at 2 p.m.	Joint. Local Authority and Essex County Council.
Aural Clinic.	Public Health Offices, Coval Lane.	Consultation and Treatment.	Once every 2 months. By arrangement with Specialist.	Joint. Local Authority and Essex County Council.
Women's Welfare Clinic.	Public Health Offices, Coval Lane.	Consultation and Treatment.	4th Monday in each month, 2-4 p.m.	Essex County Council.
Dental Clinic.	Public Health Offices, Coval Lane.	Treatment. Essex County Council Cases.	Weekly—Monday mornings.	Essex County Council.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Chelmsford and Essex Hospital, London Road.	Consultation and Treatment.	Wednesdays, 10-12.	Essex County Council.
Veneral Disease Centre.	Chelmsford and Essex Hospital, London Road.	Consultation and Treatment.	Fridays, 11 a.m.	Essex County Council.
Ante-Natal Clinic.	Chelmsford and Essex Hospital, London Road.	Consultation for Chelmsford District cases only. Not for Borough cases.	1st and 3rd Tuesday each month, 2-15 p.m.	Essex County Council.

MIDWIVES.

The following Midwives are in practice in the area :—

Name.	Address.
Bloomfield, Mrs. A. . .	.. 135, Broomfield Road.
Burma, Mrs. . .	.. St. John's Nursing Home.
Carter, Miss A. M. . .	.. 17, Railway Street.
Chapman, Miss I. K. . .	.. "Aberfeldy," Lady Lane.
Jackson, Miss E. T. . .	.. 29, Braemar Avenue.
(District Nurse-Midwife)	
Langford, Mrs. S. G. . .	.. 2, Christy Avenue.
Ritchie, Mrs. M. E. . .	.. 54a, Hill Road, Springfield.
(District Nurse-Midwife)	
Williams, Miss E. . .	.. 84, Galleywood Road.
Miller, Miss E. M. . .	.. 54a, Hill Road, Springfield.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

See table on page 7.

There was one maternal death during the year, 1936, giving a mortality rate of 2.37 per 1,000 total births, which is about half the average for the country. I investigated the case fully, but everything possible appeared to have been done.

Period.	Total Births.	Rate per 1,000 total births.		
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
1928-1935 (inclusive)...	3,283	3.98	2.74	6.72
1935	422	2.37	2.37	4.74
1936	421	2.37	—	2.37

DENTAL SERVICE.

Dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age has been carried out during the year, and the following is a summary of the work done :—

No. of patients ..	..	..	98
Attendances made by patients ..	..	..	210
Fillings—			
Permanent teeth ..	..	..	13
Temporary teeth ..	..	..	28
Extractions—			
Permanent teeth ..	..	..	69
Temporary teeth ..	..	..	46
Other Operations—			
Permanent teeth ..	..	..	38
Temporary teeth ..	..	..	206
Administrations of general anæsthetic for extractions ..	..	..	24

HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visitor has made the following visits during the year :—

	First visits.	Total visits.
To expectant mothers ..	17	41
To children under 1 year of age	395	1445
To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ..	450	2,460
Totals ..	862	3,946

The School Nurse holds the Health Visitors' Certificate, and is thus able to work in with the Health Visitor to the advantage of both.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

Mr. F. Turner is the Infant Protection Visitor for the Borough and the Chelmsford Rural District. The Health Visitor is Assistant Infant Protection Visitor for the Borough.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR—

(a) *Unmarried Mothers.* The only arrangement is that supplied by the Public Assistance Committee of the Essex County Council. After the lying-in period, however, they may be helped by the Girls' Aid Society, who have a Hostel just outside the Borough.

(b) <i>Illegitimate Infants.</i>	} The Public Assistance Institution is available.
(c) <i>Homeless Children.</i>	

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There is one maternity home in the Borough. I have found it quite satisfactory.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

WATER.

The Borough has a piped water supply. The results of analyses of samples of water taken at the various sources of supply are shown in the table on page 18a. These show the water to be clear, bright, and of a high bacterial purity, suitable for purposes of public supply.

I am indebted to Mr. G. W. Smith for information regarding the water supply.

CORPORATION SWIMMING BATHS.

Plans for the New Swimming Bath in Admirals Park have been submitted to the Minister of Health. The Ministry suggest certain detailed amendments and these are still under discussion.

It is hoped the new baths will be ready for the 1938 season.

In the Meantime the arrangements in force at the old baths during 1936 are being continued and from our experience then, the bath should be fairly safe so long as the number of bathers is not very large.

WATER ANALYSES.
(Drs. Beale and Suckling).

18a

Date of Analysis .. Sample from ..	23rd October, 1936. Galleywood Pumping Station Borehole.	23rd October, 1936. Burgess Well.	23rd October, 1936. Kings Road Main.	23rd October, 1936. Mildmay Road Borehole.	23rd October, 1936. Boarded Barns Estate Well.	23rd October, 1936. Brockley Road Main.	23rd October, 1936. Admirals Park Tower (Borehole and Spring).	19th October, 1936. Sandford Mill Rising Main at Longstomps.
			CHEMICAL	RESULTS IN PARTS PER	100,000.			
Turbidity ..	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright.
Colour ..	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.
Odour ..	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Reaction pH. ..	8.5 Alkaline.	Neutral 7.0	Neutral 7.4	On the alkaline side of neutrality 8.5	Neutral 7.2	Neutral 7.6	Neutral 7.4, on the alkaline side of neutrality 8.5	Neutral 7.4
Free Carbonic Acid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	1515	910	550	1540	690	520	1480	380
Total Solids, 180°C.	101.0	61.0	36.5	103.0	46.0	34.5	99.0	25.5
Chlorine in Chlorides ..	30.0	7.4	7.6	32.0	2.8	7.3	30.0	4.2
Nitrogen in Nitrates ..	Nil.	0.80	0.36	Nil.	0.60	0.36	Nil.	0.28
Nitrates ..	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent. Free Chlorine 0.05 ppm.
Hardness : Permanent ..	0.0	11.5	5.5	0.0	11.5	5.5	0.0	9.0
Temporary ..	2.5	24.5	6.0	3.0	24.5	5.5	4.0	1.5
Total ..	2.5	36.0	11.5	3.0	36.0	11.0	4.0	10.5
Metals ..	Iron—0.012	Iron—0.003	Iron—0.005	Iron—0.0460	Absent.	Iron—0.007	Iron—0.025	Absent.
Free Ammonia ..	0.0860	0.0016	0.0022	0.0460	0.0010	0.0020	0.0340	0.0036
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.0012	0.0004	0.0064	0.0014	0.0000	0.0080	0.0032	0.0152
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. ..	0.0350	0.0100	0.0600	0.0450	0.0100	0.0700	0.0600	0.0950
			BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.					
No. of Bacteria per c.c.—								
On Agar in 3 days at 20°C.	120	210	25	3	17	280	32	1
On Agar in 2 days at 37°C.	70	6	7	2	3	36	8	1
On Agar in 24 hours at 37°C. ..	6	5	1	2	1	2	6	1
The Bacillus Coli—Absent in ..	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii—Absent in ..	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Report :	This is a clear and bright, colourless water, on the alkaline side of neutrality and very soft in character. The water is free from metals with the exception of a minute and negligible trace of iron. Is of good organic quality. It is of a high degree of bacterial purity and is a pure and wholesome water, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a bright water of normal colour, neutral reaction, very hard and free from excess of salinity. Both organically and bacteriologically, the water is of a high degree of purity and is therefore pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water of normal colour and neutral reaction. It is of moderate hardness, contains no excess of saline matter, and is entirely free from metals. The water is of satisfactory organic quality and a high degree of bacterial purity and is pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a bright water. The water is of normal colour, on the alkaline side of neutrality, and very soft in character. Is of good organic quality and a very high standard of bacterial purity. We regard the water as pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water, normal in colour and neutral reaction. It is very hard, and is free from excess of salinity. The water is of a high degree of organic and bacterial purity and is pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water of normal colour, neutral reaction and moderate hardness. Contains no excess of saline matter and only a negligible trace of iron, and is of a satisfactory degree of organic quality. Bacteriologically, the water is of a high degree of purity and we regard it as pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water, of normal colour and neutral reaction. It is very soft in character, and is free from metals, apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is of a high degree of organic and bacterial purity and is pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water of normal colour and neutral reaction. It is of moderate hardness, entirely free from metals and contains no excess of salinity. The water is of satisfactory organic quality and a very high degree of bacterial purity and is pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

With regard to drainage and sewerage schemes, Baddow Road soil sewer from Bouverie Road to the road leading to Marriage's Mill, was reconstructed through the Borough.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A close watch is kept on the rivers within the Borough, and all possible steps taken to prevent pollution.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

See Report of Sanitary Inspector (page 33).

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There has been no alteration in the method of refuse collection and disposal during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

See Report of the Sanitary Inspector (pages 33 to 45).

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only offensive trades are five fish frying establishments.=

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

See Report of Sanitary Inspector (page 40).

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no rag flock producers in the Borough.

SCHOOLS.

All schools in the area are visited each month by the Sanitary Inspector.

With the exception of St. John's School, the sanitary condition and water supply are satisfactory.

Housing.**CLEARANCE AREAS.**

Widford Clearance Areas Nos. 1 and 2.

These clearance areas which have been under consideration for some time were the subject of a Ministry of Health enquiry on 12th January, 1937.

The orders have since been confirmed.

OVERCROWDING.

Form A Survey under the 1935 Act was completed in February, 1936, and showed that out of a total of 7,570 houses 300 were possibly overerowed. These were measured up, age and sex of inhabitants taken (Form B Survey).

This showed 91 houses definitely overcrowded according to the standards laid down in the Act, of which 56 belonged to the Council and 35 to private owners.

It was found possible to abate the overcrowding in 16 cases by requiring the occupier to get rid of lodgers, etc., leaving 75 to be dealt with (Council Houses 49 ; Private Houses 26).

Provision had also to be made for the rehousing of the inhabitants of the Widford Clearance Areas (20 houses). The following scheme was therefore adopted :—

Total families displaced	..	75	}	Council Houses	..	49
					Private Houses	..	26
						<hr/> 75

Council Houses.		Provision for Accommodation.		Houses remaining vacant.
Families.	Size.*			
4	5	20 of these can be accommodated by moving up to larger existing Council Houses.	29 to be moved to new houses.	29
15	6			
5	6½			
6	7			
6	7½			
3	8			
7	8½			
3	9			
—	—			
49				

Private Houses.		Provision for Accommodation.		Houses remaining vacant.
Families.	Size.*			
2	4	Can be accommodated in 8 vacated Council Houses.		Council Houses 21. (All capable of taking up to 5.)
1	4½			
3	5			
2	5½			
6	6	18 families to be accommodated in new houses.		Private Houses 26.
3	6½			
2	7			
1	8			
1	8½			
2	10			
2	11			
1	11½			
—	—			
26				

*By the 1936 Act standard a child between 1 and 10 counts as ½.

Of the vacant Council Houses say 10 could be filled from 15 of the smaller families at Widford, leaving a margin of 11 smaller Council Houses which would assist in dealing with sub-tenants and lodgers.

In dealing with the new houses to be provided, I have included the remaining 10 Widford families.

New Houses required to accommodate following families :—

29 coming from Council Houses.

18 coming from Private Houses.

10 coming from Widford.

57 Families to be provided for as follows :—

Source of requirement.	2 Bed.	3 Bed.	4 Bed.	Explanations.
Council Houses	26	—	—	To accommodate 13 families requiring 5 beds each.
	—	—	16	—
Private	—	—	11	—
	4	—	—	To accommodate 2 families of 5 beds.
	—	10	—	To accommodate 4 families requiring 6 and 1 family requiring 7.
Widford	5	2	3	—
Total requirements	35	12	30	<i>Note :—</i> In the above provision has been made for accommodating large families by temporarily making a connection between two smaller houses which could be bricked up and made capable of separate letting again as circumstances permit.
New houses to be built, including provision for Widford Clearance	77			

Of these, 42 can be provided on the Widford site, leaving 35 to be provided elsewhere.

This takes no account of the 26 privately owned houses which will be rendered vacant, but as the Council have no control over their letting, they must be ignored for the purposes of this report.

They may, perhaps, be regarded as forming a useful margin to prevent possible overcrowding development for at least a short time.

Owing to various reasons it has not yet been possible to commence the building of any of the houses.

The measurements of the remaining houses for the purpose of granting certificates of the " Permitted Number " is well in hand.

1. NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(i) By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	-
(ii) By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	-
(iii) By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	38
Total	..	..	..	38

2. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	102
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	189
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932	-	-
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	-
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	..
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	2

3. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	2
---	----	----	----	----	---

4. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A. *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	..	..	..	N
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	..	..	..	N
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	..	..	N

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	.. .. .	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner	..	2

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.. .. .	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	1

HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING.

A. (1) Number of dwellings overerowedd at the end of the year	80
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	80
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	622
B. Number of new cases of overerowing reported during the year	Nil
C. (1) Number of cases of overerowing relieved during the year	13
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	93

MILK SUPPLY.

Frequent inspections of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops are made by the Sanitary Inspector, in addition to the bi-monthly inspections by the Veterinary Inspector.

Samples of milk are taken, where necessary, at the cowsheds, for bacteriological examination. (See Reports of Sanitary and Veterinary Inspectors, pages 33 and 49.)

For action under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, see Sanitary Inspector's Report, page 43.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Veterinary Inspector receives notices of slaughter under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and inspects carcasses.

The Sanitary Inspector supervises slaughterhouses, butchers' shops, and other places where food is prepared. (See Report of Sanitary Inspector, page 40).

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occur Prosec (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) ..	42	3	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	111	—	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises) ...	27	—	—
TOTAL ...	180	3	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars. (1)	Number of defects.			Nuis Prosec (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—	
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	
Overcrowding	—	—	—	
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	
Other nuisances	—	—	—	
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	2	2	—	
{ unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)	—	—	—	
Other offences... ..	5	5	—	
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order 1921)				
TOTAL	8	8	—	

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

ADULTERATION, ETC.

The Essex County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority. The following is a list of samples taken by the Essex County Council under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, in the Borough of Chelmsford during 1936 :—

Article.	Submitted.	Genuine.	Below Milk Regulation Standard.	Misdescribed Impoverished or Adulterated.
Milk	106 ..	91 ..	15 ..	—
Milk (School) ..	9 ..	9 ..	— ..	—
Mercury Ointment	9 ..	7 ..	— ..	2
Milky Bar White Milk Chocolate	1 ..	— ..	— ..	1
Swiss Roll coated with White Chocolate	1 ..	— ..	— ..	1
Vinegar	6 ..	6 ..	— ..	—
Leaf Gelatine ..	17 ..	13 ..	— ..	4
Butter	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Raisins	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Shredded Suet	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Rice	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Sugar	3 ..	3 ..	— ..	—
Dr. Macleans Stomach Powder	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Flour	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Luncheon Sausage	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Cheese	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Totals	160 ..	137 ..	15 ..	8

PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

Four Cases were heard during the year, and resulted as follows :—

Article.	Offence.	Fine. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
Milk	13 per cent. added water	7 0 0 ..	—
Milk	4 per cent. added water	1 0 0 ..	—
(a) Milk	3 per cent. added water	— ..	2 10 0
(b) Milk	15 per cent. added water	1 0 0 ..	3 3 0
		£9 0 0 ..	£5 13 0

(a) Milk produced at Chignal St. James and supplied to Vendor in Borough.

(b) Milk produced at Margaretting and supplied to Vendor in Borough.

In the remaining cases where Milk was below Regulation Standard the Vendors were cautioned.

Mercury Ointment : The Analyst reported that these samples were not genuine Mercury Ointment B.P. but Compound Mercury Ointment, and Weak Ointment of Mercury, respectively.

The Vendors in these cases were cautioned.

Leaf Gelatine : The Analyst reported that these samples were contaminated with traces of Arsenic to the extent of 1/45, 1/50, 1/50, and 1/55 parts a grain per lb. respectively.

The Manufacturers in these cases were given a very strong Caution.

Milky Bar White Milk Chocolate and Swiss Roll Coated with Chocolate : The Analyst reported that the use of the word "Chocolate" was a misleading description.

The Manufacturers of these commodities were Cautioned and agreed to delete the description "White Chocolate" from all future packing materials utilised in connection with "Milky Bar" and "Swiss Roll" when existing packing materials were used up.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations are made by the County Public Health Laboratories, 91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

NUTRITION.

Any necessary advice on this subject is given at the various clinics.

Malnutrition has been a very rare condition in the Borough.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	72
Diphtheria	..	..	..	4
Typhoid	..	..	..	1
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	3
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	—
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	8
Pneumonia	..	..	..	23
Erysipelas	..	..	..	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	20
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	4

The monthly incidence of Scarlet Fever was as follows :—

January	..	..	..	11
February	..	..	..	3
March	..	..	..	7
April	..	..	..	18
May	..	..	..	5
June	..	..	..	6
July	..	..	..	5
August	..	..	..	8
September	..	..	..	2
October	..	..	..	—
November	..	..	..	1
December	..	..	..	6

DIPHTHERIA.

There can be no question of the benefits to the individual of artificial immunisation against Diphtheria, but for the community, unless a very high proportion of individuals comprising the community can be protected, it would appear to be a little doubtful whether the greater number of people immune to Diphtheria would counterbalance the greater number of those people who are likely to become carriers. At present, I believe we should provide immunity to those who ask for it, and watch the position carefully in regard to the community.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified during the year (72) is rather high, but it would be unwise to compare it with other areas. The true significance of sore throats without a rash is probably more recognised here, after our experience of the 1935 epidemic than elsewhere, and an increasing number of such cases are notified as Scarlet Fever.

A very disturbing feature during 1936 was the number of Mastoid cases requiring operation (14). Usually mastoid disease does not require immediate operation and such cases have their throats swabbed.

In nearly all cases they were positive for *Streptococcus Pyogenes* and were then considered to be cases of Scarlet Fever complicated by Mastoid disease.

They were, therefore, unsuitable for admission to the General Hospital and were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for operation.

This involved a rather heavy cost for operation fees, but there was no help for it. To have placed such cases in a surgical ward of a general hospital with *Streptococcus Pyogenes* in their throats would have been asking for serious trouble.

No attempt has been made to get all cases of Scarlet Fever into hospital, but only those cases who require hospital treatment because of the severity of the disease or because they were so situated as to be a special danger to Public Health, *e.g.*, connected with the milk or bread trade.

The Hospital administration of what is in reality not one but several diseases was very difficult. There is a marked shortage of cubicles in the hospital. The best one could do was to group the patients in the wards so that for example—those with Type 2 were kept together and so far separate as possible from cases of Type 4. It was also found that most of the cross infections seemed to start after allowing the patients up. The rule now is that patients are kept in bed till they are discharged unless the weather is sufficiently fine to allow them straight out of doors. This has certainly decreased the number of cross infections.

Throats are swabbed on admission, and again if any unexpected rise of temperature occurs. If positive for *Streptococcus Pyogenes* they are "Typed."

During the third week throats are again swabbed and if negative, patients are discharged.

Experience has shown that many cases, especially Type 4, are negative about the end of the third week, and that it is safe to discharge them, but when they are to return to specially dangerous occupations, *e.g.*, anything to do with milk, two negative swabs are required before discharge.

A table showing the monthly incidence of the various types is on page 29

Type 2, the cause of our epidemic of 1935, was still the most prevalent but on enquiry most of these 32 cases came from outside the district specially exposed to the milk borne epidemic.

Type 4 is the very mild type of disease and with experience can be differentiated with reasonable certainty from other types on clinical grounds

It will be seen from the table that at any one time we may have seven or eight different types of Scarlet Fever in hospital at the same time. This shows the urgent need for more cubicle wards.

Five cases of apparent cross infection occurred :—

(1)	Admitted with Type 2	..	Developed Type 6 (Mastoid).
(2)	" " "	6	" " 1 (Died).
(3)	" " "	3	" " 4
(4)	" " "	8	" " 4
(5)	" " "	2	" " 4

The importance of Typing was shown in the second case, a suspected mastoid with Type 6. He got apparently well and was discharged. Within 36 hours he had to be re-admitted extremely ill with signs of Cerebral infection and died within 36 hours. Pus from the brain showed a pure culture of Type 1 showing that his suspected mastoid (Type 6) was not the cause of his second illness.

TYPES.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.
1 ..	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
2 ..	3	5	3	7	—	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	32
3 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
4 ..	2	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	20
5 ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6 ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
7 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
8 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
9 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	4
10 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
11 ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	7
12 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
13 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	8
16 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
22 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
23 ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
24 ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
27 ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
28 ..	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Failed to Type ..	5	—	5	4	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	20
Total ..	17	13	16	15	7	6	9	14	11	7	9	6	130
Negative ..	—	1	—	7	5	1	3	2	1	1	—	1	22

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Disease.	Total cases.	NOTIFICATIONS AT AGES.										Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.	Total cases notified in each Ward.			
		Under 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65		North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.
Smallpox ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	72	—	3	2	5	5	31	11	1	10	2	—	—	27	10	16	19
Diphtheria ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Enteric (including Paratyphoid)	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	3	3	—	2
Pneumonia ..	23	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	3	5	7	32	8	5	5	5
Erysipelas ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	116	—	3	2	5	6	36	16	5	23	7	11	33	43	22	22	29

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

See Page 9.

VACCINATION.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No cases occurred requiring action under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that Tuberculosis is purely an infectious disease. It can be safely said that no one is born with Tuberculosis. All cases have been infected at some time after birth. Why then do we always ask for the history of Tuberculosis in the family? Not because it is an inherited disease, but because if there is Tuberculosis in the family, especially for obvious reasons in the mother, the other members are more likely to be infected.

There are two separate forms of the Tuberculosis germ—the human and the bovine. Now, the human form accounts for all cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs, and about two-thirds of the cases of Tuberculosis of the other organs, the bovine form accounting for the remainder. The bovine form gets into the human body from the products of the cow; that is, milk and its derivatives, butter and cheese.

Unfortunately, Tuberculosis is seldom a disease with an acute onset, and definite signs and symptoms. It is often very gradual, with few definite symptoms, and, on ordinary examination, no signs. It is for this reason that I wish to again emphasise the necessity for sending all suspicious cases to the Tuberculosis Dispensary early. Full investigation by X-Rays, &c., will then make it possible to make the diagnosis in time for treatment to give a good prospect of cure. Especially difficult cases are referred to Dr. Burton Wood's special clinic for lung cases, and to Sir Henry Gauvain for cases of other organs.

TUBERCULOSIS.
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1936.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1 to 5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5 to 15 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 35 ..	4	3	2	1	—	—	1	1
35 to 45 ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
45 to 55 ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 to 65 ..	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
Over 65 years ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	11	9	3	1	5	2	3	1

Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths —
Total Tuberculosis Deaths 11

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, COMPILED FROM THE REGISTER,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary TOTAL
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
(1) Number of cases on the Register on the 1st January, 1936	84	75	159	27	30	57	216
(2) Number of cases NOTIFIED to me under the Regulations for the first time during the year	11	8	19	3	1	4	23
(3) Number of cases added to the Register during the year which have been brought to my notice otherwise than by notification	3	2	5	—	—	—	5
(4) Number of cases removed from the Register during the year	5	5	10	7	2	9	19
(5) Number of cases remaining on the Register on the 31st December, 1936	93	80	173	23	29	52	225

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total blindness.	Deaths
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

WALTER BROWN, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COVAL LANE,

CHELMSFORD.

March, 1937.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.

MR. MAYOR, GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the following report on the sanitary work done during the year 1936, being my twenty-fifth Annual Report :—

Summary of Sanitary Work carried out as a result of Notices Served or Recommendations made.

Dilapidated water closets abolished	—
Foul soil pipe removed from inside house and new soil pipe provided outside	—
Dilapidated water closets re-built	—
Additional water closets provided	3
Flushing apparatus and fittings of water closets repaired or new flushing cisterns provided	26
New pedestal basins provided in water closets in place of defective or obsolete basins	16
Defective water closets repaired, cleaned, &c... ..	16
Defective drains relaid, improved or new drains provided ..	30
Defective sink, bath and lavatory waste pipes properly disconnected, trapped or renewed	5
Smoke nuisances abated	4
Drains connected to sewer, formerly draining to cesspools or ditches..	10
Cesspools abolished	2
Pail closets converted to water closets with proper flush, &c. ..	2
Handflushed water closets provided with flushing apparatus and water supply	—
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	25

Refuse Receptacles.

Galvanized iron sanitary bins provided in place of foul ashpits or where previous bins were dilapidated	62
---	----

Dwelling Houses.

Efficient light provided	..	..	..	20
Baths and lavatory basins provided	..	..	..	1
Houses or parts thereof cleansed	..	..	..	13
Damp conditions prevented, damp proof courses inserted, walls rendered in impervious material, soil removed from walls, &c.	..	..	..	68
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	13
Floors relaid	..	..	..	27
Floors and stairs repaired, handrails provided, &c.	..	..	..	50
Coppers and stoves repaired or new ones provided	..	..	..	23
Windows and doors repaired	..	..	..	25
Roofs, ceilings and chimneys repaired	..	..	..	52
Walls and plastering repaired	..	..	..	73
Troughing and downpipes provided, disconnected, repaired or cleared from obstruction	..	..	..	40
Sanitary sinks provided in place of defective stone or other sinks	..	..	..	3
Sanitary sinks provided where there was previously no sink	..	..	..	5
Yard paving laid, relaid or repaired	..	..	..	22
Houses closed as unfit for habitation	..	..	..	10
Houses demolished	..	..	..	7

Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses).

Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	1
Insufficient or defective closet accommodation	..	..	..	2
Other nuisances abated	..	..	..	5

Water Supply.

Water supply provided to premises not so provided	1
New services provided where service had become defective	..	..	6
Houses provided with Borough supply in place of wells	..	..	—
Water supply provided inside house instead of outside	..	..	4

Miscellaneous.

Dairies, cowsheds or milkshops cleansed or repaired or new dairies provided	..	..	..	8
Nuisances (from keeping animals) abated	..	..	..	3
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed, premises cleansed, &c.	..	..	..	31
Manure pits provided or improved	..	..	..	2
Common Lodging Houses cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	2

Drains, Water Closets, etc.

The usual attention has been given to these matters, and any necessary improvements have been made.

Three additional water closets have been provided where there was no accommodation, or where the accommodation was insufficient.

Two pail closets have been converted to water closets, and two cesspools have been abolished, and in two cases the drainage has been laid and connected to the sewer where the drainage was formerly to cesspools or ditches. There are now about 85 pail closets in the Borough and many water closets draining to cesspools in outlying areas, owing to the extension of the Borough boundaries. These are being dealt with as the sewers and water mains are extended.

62 sanitary bins have been provided to replace dilapidated ones. There are practically no ashpits in the Borough.

Dwelling Houses.

Particulars of this work will be found in the Medical Officer's Report on pages 19 and 23.

Twelve houses, or parts of houses, were closed during the year, namely :—

49, Moulsham Street	..	..	1
7, Union Yard	..	..	1
Part of 37, London Road	..	..	1
Part of 36, London Road	..	..	1
104, 106, 108 and 110, Coval Lane	..	..	4
1, 3, 5 and 7, Coval Lane	..	..	4

Seven houses have been demolished, namely :—

House occupied by Thorogood, Duke Street	1
1, 3, 5 and 7, Coval Lane	.. .. 4
48 and 49, New Writtle Street	.. .. 2

In recent years, 163 houses have been demolished, 101 by formal action and the remaining 62 by informal means. In addition to these, a number remain permanently closed but not demolished.

The following is a table of houses closed or demolished since the passing of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

	Condition at end of 1936.		
57, New Writtle Street Demolished.
58, " " "
59, " " "
60, " " "
61, " " "
1, Baddeley Square "
2, " " "
3, " " "
4, " " "
5, " " "
6, " " "
7, " " "

				Condition at end of 1936.	
10, Union Yard	..	..	..	Demolished.	
11, " "	..	..	..	"
12, " "	..	..	..	"
13, " "	..	..	..	"
Angel Yard :—					
Everitt ..	..	..	..	"
Green ..	..	..	..	"
Turner ..	..	..	..	"
Fisher ..	..	..	..	"
Lodge ..	..	..	..	"
Olive ..	..	..	..	"
Hindmarsh's Yard :—					
Ridgewell	..	..	..	"
Tovee ..	..	..	..	"
Faiers ..	..	..	..	"
25, Baddow Road	..	..	..	"
26, " "	..	..	..	"
126, Rainsford Road	..	..	..	Now lock-up shop.	
128, " "	..	..	..	Demolished.	
130, " "	..	..	..	"
132, " "	..	..	..	"
142, " "	..	..	..	"
144, " "	..	..	..	"
146, " "	..	..	..	"
148, " "	..	..	..	"
172, " "	..	..	..	"
174, " "	..	..	..	"
176, " "	..	..	..	"
1, French's Square	..	..	..	Part used as lock-up shop.	
2, " "	..	..	..	Demolished.	
3, " "	..	..	..	"
5, " "	..	..	..	"
6, " "	..	..	..	"
7, " "	..	..	..	"
8, " "	..	..	..	"
9, " "	..	..	..	"
10, " "	..	..	..	"
11, " "	..	..	..	"
12, " "	..	..	..	"
13, " "	..	..	..	"
14, " "	..	..	..	"
15, " "	..	..	..	"
16, " "	..	..	..	"
17, " "	..	..	..	"

Condition at end
of 1936.

1, Griggs Yard	..	..	..	Demolished.
2, "	..	..	..	"
3, "	..	..	..	"
4, "	..	..	..	"
5, "	..	..	..	"
6, "	..	..	..	"
7, "	..	..	..	Empty.
9, Navigation Road	..	..	..	Used as store.
40, Orchard Street	..	..	..	Made fit by owner and Order cancelled.
21, Baddow Road	..	..	..	Demolished.
1, St. Helen's Cottages, Baddow Road	..	..	..	"
2, " " "	..	..	..	"
1, Coppings Yard	..	..	..	"
2, "	..	..	..	"
5, "	..	..	..	"
120, Rainsford Road	..	..	..	"
122, " "	..	..	..	"
14, Union Yard	..	..	..	"
29, Wood Street	..	..	..	"
30, "	..	..	..	"
31, "	..	..	..	"
32, "	..	..	..	"
18, Church Lane	..	..	..	"
1, Brown's Yard, Moulsham Street	..	..	..	Empty.
2, " " "	..	..	..	"
3, " " "	..	..	..	"
4, " " "	..	..	..	"
1, Back 203, Moulsham Street (Bright)	..	..	..	Demolished.
2, " 203, " " (Mead)	..	..	..	"
1, " 31, " " "	..	..	..	"
2, " 31 " " "	..	..	..	"
3, " 31, " " "	..	..	..	"
4, " 31, " " "	..	..	..	"
Baker's Yard, Moulsham Street (Cowell)	..	..	..	Used as store.
" " " "	..	..	..	Demolished.
Kings Arms Yard, Moulsham Street (Warner)	..	..	..	"
" " " (Oliver)	..	..	..	"
Springfield Green (Woodison)	..	..	..	"
(Gurton)	..	..	..	"
5, Threadneedle Street	..	..	..	"
6, " " "	..	..	..	"
2, Meadowside, Rectory Lane	..	..	..	Empty.
Rear of " Anchor Inn," Moulsham Street	..	..	..	Closed.

			Condition at end of 1936.
18, Baddow Road	..	..	.. Demolished.
19, " ..	..	..	.. "
20, " ..	..	..	.. "
Coppins Yard (Marshall)	..	..	.. "
25, Wood Street	..	..	.. Repaired and Order cancelled.
26, "	..	..	.. " "
4, Union Yard	..	..	.. Empty.
5, "	..	..	.. "
20, New Street	..	..	.. Demolished.
21, "	..	..	.. "
3, Hall Street	..	..	.. Repaired and Order cancelled.
71a, London Road	..	..	.. Demolished.
71b, "	..	..	.. "
71c, "	..	..	.. "
12a, Tindal Street (part of)	..	..	.. Not used as a dwelling.
62, High Street	..	..	.. " "
7, Duke Street	..	..	.. Demolished.
8, "	..	..	.. "
9, "	..	..	.. "
28, Moulsham Street	..	..	.. "
29, "	..	..	.. "
30, "	..	..	.. "
31, "	..	..	.. "
211, "	..	..	.. "
212, "	..	..	.. "
213, "	..	..	.. "
214, "	..	..	.. "
Back of 28, Moulsham Street (Bines)	..	..	.. "
" " (Freestone)	..	..	.. "
9, Gables Yard	..	..	.. "
10, "	..	..	.. "
17, Wood Street	..	..	.. Repaired
19, "	..	..	.. "
21, "	..	..	.. "
23, "	..	..	.. "
Falcon Yard	..	..	.. Demolished.
" " "
1, Back 46, Moulsham Street	..	..	.. Used as store.
Back of 151, Moulsham Street	..	..	.. Empty.
Bungalow, Threadneedle Street	..	..	.. "
8, Union Yard	..	..	.. "
100, Coval Lane	..	..	.. Demolished.

				Condition at end of 1936.	
Back of 193, Moulsham Street	..	..	..	Empty.	
Back of 63, Moulsham Street	..	..	..	"
1, Back 202, Moulsham Street	..	..	..	"
22, New Street	..	..	..	Demolished.	
23, " " "	..	..	..	"
24, " " "	..	..	..	"
25, " " "	..	..	..	"
26, " " "	..	..	..	"
27, " " "	..	..	..	"
Long Row, Galleywood (6 houses)	..	..	..	"
36, Broomfield Road, "	..	..	..	"
38, " " "	..	..	..	"
40, " " "	..	..	..	"
Almshouse, Springfield Green	..	..	..	Closed.	
1, Union Yard	..	..	..	Empty.	
3, " " "	..	..	..	"
9, " " "	..	..	..	"
Part 193, Moulsham Street	..	..	..	"
11, Friars Place	..	..	..	"
12, " " "	..	..	..	"
69, Upper Bridge Road	..	..	..	Demolished.	
70, " " "	..	..	..	"
52, Duke Street	..	..	..	"
53, " " "	..	..	..	"
1, Back 152, Springfield Road	..	..	..	Empty.	
2, " 152, " "	..	..	..	"
108, Coval Lane	..	..	..	"
47, Duke Street	..	..	..	"
1, Gutters Cottages, Broomfield	..	..	..	"
2, " " "	..	..	..	"
1, Pannells Yard, Duke Street	..	..	..	Demolished.	
2, " " "	..	..	..	"
3, " " "	..	..	..	"
4, " " "	..	..	..	"
3, Gutters Cottages, Broomfield	..	..	..	Reconditioned.	
4, " " "	..	..	..	"
10, Friars Place	..	..	..	Demolished.	
Garden Cottage, George Street	..	..	..	Empty.	
52, New Street	..	..	..	Demolished.	
4, St. Helens Cottages	..	..	..	Empty.	
5, " " "	..	..	..	"
30, Baddow Road	..	..	..	Demolished.	
59, Broomfield Road	..	..	..	"
60, " " "	..	..	..	"
Old King William, Springfield Wharf	..	..	..	"

			Condition at end of 1936.
18, New Street	..	..	.. Reconditioned.
19, "	..	..	.. "
6, Union Yard	..	..	.. Closed.
1, Butts Cottages, Galleywood	..	..	.. "
2, " "	..	..	.. "

Paving of Yards, Passages, etc.

The paving of 22 yards or passages has either been repaired or re-laid in cement.

Water Supply.

The whole of the houses in the Borough, with the exception of some more or less isolated houses at Galleywood, Broomfield and Widford, are supplied from the Corporation mains.

Four houses have been provided with an internal supply of water where previous supplies were from common taps in the yard. Six new services have been provided where services had become defective. No case has been met with where the supply was from a storage tank, some thousands of these having been abolished in preceding years. In two cases Borough water supply has been substituted for well water.

Common Lodging Houses.

The two common lodging houses have been well kept, and improvements made during the year. A good deal of bedding has been renewed, &c.

Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops.

The slaughterhouses are generally well and cleanly kept. Contraventions of the regulations are few, and the butchers are prompt to carry out suggestions made.

The seven slaughterhouses in the Borough are as follows :—

Registered.	Licensed.
J. F. Banham, High Street.	A. J. Bright, Viaduct Road.
H. Green & Sons, Mildmay Road.	W. T. Candler, Moulsham
H. Green & Sons, Moulsham Street.	Street.
H. Wright, Springfield Road.	The Chelmsford Star Co-oper-
	ative Society, Ltd., Coval
	Lane.

Food Surrendered.

1 6lb. tin Ox Tongue.	1 tin Ham (15lbs. 8ozs.)
6 tins Prawns (48lbs.)	2 tins Ham (12lbs. 10ozs.)
2½ cwts. New Potatoes	(12lbs. 6ozs.)
3 tins Prawns (8lbs.)	1 tin Ham (12lbs. 8ozs.)
1 tin Ham (14lbs. 6ozs.)	2 tins Ham (13lbs. 10ozs.)
	(13lbs. 2ozs.)

The Butchers' shops in the Borough are as follows :—

Banham	..	..	..	..	High Street.
Bright	..	..	..	..	Duke Street.
"	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
British & Argentine Meat Co.	..	..	..	..	High Street.
Candler	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..	Baddow Road.
"	"	..	..	..	Kings Road.
"	"	..	..	..	Wells Street.
Copsey	..	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
Cowley	..	..	..	..	Corporation Road.
Day	..	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
Edgeeumb	..	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
W. & R. Fletcher	..	..	..	..	High Street.
Green & Sons	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
"	"	" "
London Central Meat Co.	..	..	..	..	High Street.
Matthews	..	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
"	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Puncher	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Rowe	..	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
Wright	..	..	..	..	Duke Street.
"	..	..	..	..	Kings Road.
"	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
"	..	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
"	..	..	..	..	Tindal Street.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The alterations in the Register for the year are as follows :—

New registration of producer's premises within the Borough ..	1
Transfer of registration of producer's premises within the Borough	0
New registration of retailers from outside the Borough ..	2
Removal from register of retailers from outside the Borough ..	0
New registration of retailer's premises within the Borough ..	2

At the end of year the numbers registered were as follows :—

Producers within the Borough	9
Retailers from premises within the Borough	21
Retailers from premises outside the Borough	18

I am indebted to the Officials of the Chelmsford Rural District Council for valuable information in respect of the supplies from premises outside the Borough.

Generally speaking, the conditions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are well observed.

Producers within the Borough are :—

- P. Arnold, Springfield Hall.
- R. H. Currie, Moulsham Lodge Farm ; Lodge Farm, Galleywood and Tile Kiln Farm, Galleywood.
- D. Fleming, Springfield Barnes.
- G. Hodge, Widford Hall.
- J. R. Magness & Sons, Dukes Farm, Springfield.
- P. R. Morse, Whittles Hall, Springfield.
- Benjafield, Patching Hall, Broomfield.

Retailers whose premises are situated in the Borough :—

- A. G. Bateman, 22, Springfield Road.
- Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Barrack Square.
- R. T. Clark, 153, Moulsham Street.
- W. J. Cubitt, 21, Mildmay Road.
- R. H. Currie, 9 and 10, Springfield Road.
- H. H. Davis, 47, New Street.
- Denny & Spriggens, 84, Moulsham Street.
- C. C. Eves, Whittles Hall, Springfield.
- E. A. Fewell, Broomfield Road.
- D. Fleming, Springfield Barnes.
- E. J. A. French, New Writtle Street.
- E. Holbrook, 19, Baker Street, and 7, New Writtle Street.
- D. E. Jones, 73, Rainsford Lane.
- J. R. Magness & Sons, Railway Street.
- Marks & Spencer, Ltd., High Street.
- C. Mason, Moulsham Street.
- Mrs. Osborn, Moulsham Street.
- Rogers & Martin, 64, Springfield Road.
- Mrs. Thompson, Rainsford Road.
- Mrs. Tucker, 7, Baddow Road.
- F. W. Woolworth & Co., High Street.

Retailers whose premises are situated outside the borough :—

- Mrs. Bayley, The Croft, Danbury.
- F. J. Carter, Great Baddow.
- T. Chaplin & Sons, Galleywood.
- C. E. Cottey, Wood Farm, Galleywood.
- R. S. Evans, Glebe Farm, Galleywood.
- W. S. Hodge, Warren Farm, Writtle.
- A. G. Hitch, Phillips Farm, Writtle.
- A. B. Holbrook.
- F. Holmes, Mill Hill, Sandon.
- B. Ketley, Mill House, Purleigh.
- Wm. Macmillan, Brick House, Boreham.
- W. A. McKnight, Wellington House, Writtle.

F. C. Richens, New Road, Great Baddow.
 H. H. P. Seabrook, Butlers, Broomfield.
 J. H. Smith, Park Farm, Mount Mascalls, Boreham.
 The Mortlock Sterilised Milk Supply Co., Ltd., 65, Whitta Road,
 Manor Park, E.12.
 Wm. Westwood, Roxwell.
 A. W. Whiting, Great Baddow.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Certified Milk.

No certified milk is retailed in the Borough.

Pasteurised Milk 3

Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Barrack Square.
 R. H. Currie, 9 and 10, Springfield Road.
 A. S. Tucker, Baddow Road.

Grade A (TT) Milk.

Bottlers and distributors in the Borough 4

R. H. Currie, 9 and 10, Springfield Road.
 Mrs. Fewell, Broomfield Road.
 The Hygienic Dairy, Baddow Road.
 J. R. Magness & Sons, Railway Street.

Retail dealers 3

A. G. Bateman, 22, Springfield Road.
 F. J. Carter, Great Baddow.
 P. W. Cleaver, 84, Moulsham Street.

Grade A Milk.

Producers licensed in the Borough 1

R. H. Currie, to produce at two farms, Lodge Farm and Tile Kiln Farm, Galleywood.

Producers outside the Borough who retail in the Borough .. 2

Mrs. Bayley, The Croft, Danbury.
 J. R. Magness & Sons, Bowers Farm, Springfield.

Retail dealers 4

E. Holbrook, 7, New Writtle Street.
 J. R. Magness & Sons, Railway Street.
 P. R. Morse, Whittles Hall, Springfield.
 Rogers, Springfield Road.

Ice Cream.—Essex County Council Act, 1933.

69 persons have been registered as vendors, manufacturers, &c. This has entailed much work in visiting and advising on the necessary work, &c., to

make the premises suitable, and owing to the repeated visits necessary to supervise the manufacture and sale will considerably increase the work of the Sanitary Inspector during the summer months.

Market.

The list of animals sent out of the market will be found on page 51 of the Veterinary Inspector's Report.

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades carried out in the Borough are :—

Fish Friers	5
-------------	----	----	----	---

The businesses are generally well conducted.

The Knaacker's Yard has received considerable attention throughout the year, but much of the slaughtering previously done here is now done outside the Borough. No dead animals are now dealt with at Palmer's Slaughterhouse.

Factorics and Workshops.

The number on the register is little changed from last year.

The bakehouses in use are as follows :—

F. P. Barker	..	..	..	Baddow Road.
A. Brown	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
W. & O. Budd	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Ltd.	..	..	..	Wells Street.
W. A. Crisp	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
A. J. W. Day	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
Marriage & Willis	..	..	..	Legg Street.
L. J. Monk	..	..	..	Duke Street.
F. Poney	..	..	..	Tindal Street.
A. G. Thompson	..	..	..	Writtle Road.
J. Thompson	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
Mrs. Sansom	..	..	..	Anchor Street.
Shedd Bros.	..	..	..	Duke Street.
G. Willeox	..	..	..	Duke Street.

There is no underground bakehouse in the Borough.

The regular linewashing of the bakehouses has been carried out twice yearly as required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and in most cases more frequently.

The remaining workshops have, on the whole, been well kept.

Other work done is set out in the table on page 24.

Elementary Schools.

The sanitary conveniences at the various Elementary Schools in the Borough have been inspected regularly, and monthly reports on their condition made to the Education and Public Health Committees.

Disinfection, etc.

Where cases of notifiable diseases occurred, the bedding and clothing were removed to the Joint Hospital Board's Disinfecting Station for disinfection.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Constant attention has been given throughout the year, this being most important, but special efforts—by circular letter, &c., were made on the occasion of National Rat Week to enlist the co-operation of occupiers, and much good work was done in consequence. Tips, farms, food stores, &c., received special attention.

Petroleum Acts.

See tables on pages 46 to 48.

During the year 92 licences to store petroleum and 13 licences to store carbide of calcium were granted, as against 86 and 15 respectively in the preceding year.

The bulk storage of petrol in underground tanks is largely taking the place of can storage. The regulations have been very well observed, and little intervention has been necessary so far as contraventions are concerned.

This being my final annual report, I desire to place on record my great appreciation of the consideration and kindness extended to me by you. Mr. Mayor, the members of the Council, and my brother officials during my long period of service.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WALTER BROWN, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM LICENCES GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Name and Address of Licensee.	Maximum Licenced Storage.
Boreham, C., Mildmay Road	150 lbs.
Cass, H. H., 69, High Street	2 cwts.
Chelmsford Car Service, Ltd., Baddow Road ..	100 lbs.
County Motor Works, Duke Street	5 cwts.
Currys, Ltd., 62, High Street	2 cwts.
Eastern National Omnibus Co., New Writtle Street ..	5 cwts.
Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., New Street ..	800 lbs.
Jarmain, S., 198, Moulsham Street	72 lbs.
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., New Street ..	2,240 lb
Myall & Sons, 169, Springfield Road	72 lbs.
Newcombe & Co., New Street	168 lbs.
Rosling, Ltd., Springfield Road	5 cwts.
Smyth-Tyrrell & Sons, London Road	1 cwt.

PETROLEUM LICENCES GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Name and Address of Licensee.	Maximum Licenced Storage (in gallons)
Andrews, A. J. & Sons, New Street	50
Anglo-American Oil Co., Victoria Road	31,00
Arnold, A. J., Market Road	50
Bacon, W. J., The Nook, Writtle Road	2,00
Bailey, T. J., 82, Victoria Road	50
Baker, N. C., Galleywood Road	1,50
Banham, Messrs. J. & F., 43, High Street	25
Beach, W. & Son, Ltd., Roxwell Road	50
Betts, S., Goldlay House, Baddow Road	50
Bond, J. G., Ltd., High Street	50
Boreham, C., Mildmay Road	1,00
Brittain Pash, Ltd., Threadneedle Street	50
Brown & Sons, Ltd., Springfield Road	50
Brown & Sons, Ltd., Navigation Road	5,00
Chelmsford Car Service, Ltd., Chelmer Road	2,00
Chelmsford Corporation, Manor Road	50
Chelmsford Egg Supply Co., Victoria Road	50
Chelmsford Model Laundry, Victoria Road	40
Chelmsford R.D.C., Waterloo Lane	50
Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Barrack Square ..	1,50
Christy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Broomfield Road	50
Cook, G. E. & Sons, Tindal Street	25

Name and Address of Licensee.	Maximum Licensed Storage (in gallons).		
County Motor Works, Ltd., Duke Street	5,000
Cramphorn, Ltd., 17, High Street	500
Currie, R. H., Belle Vue, Upper Bridge Road	500
Day, Miss J. H., The Oasis, Chelmer Road	1,500
Day, J., Market Buildings	30
De'ath Bros., Baddow Road	2,000
Denman & Archer, Victoria Road	500
Denoon, D., Rainsford Road	2,100
Dyke, E. L., Navigation Road	500
Eastern Automobiles, Ltd., London Road	3,500
Eastern Counties Cinemas, Ltd., Friars Place	500
Eastern Counties Laundries, Ltd., Springfield Road	500
Eastern Garages, Ltd., Market Road	3,000
Eastern National Omnibus Co., Ltd., New Writtle Street	380
Eastern National Omnibus Co., Ltd., Duke Street	5,000
Essex County Council, Old Court, Springfield	500
Essex Haulage Co., Fairfield Road	500
Essex Rivers Catchment Board, Springfield Road	500
Fleming, D., Springfield Barnes	500
Foreman, L. P. & Sons, Willow Works	500
French, F. J., Coval Works	500
Godfrey, H. & T. C., Moulsham Rope Works	500
Gowers, J., Park Road	500
Gripper, J., Ltd., 15, High Street	500
Gadler's Garage, New Street	1,500
Gawkes, G. J. & Sons, Rainsford Road	300
Gawkes Bros., New Street	500
Gawkes, J. W., "The Firs," Broomfield Road	1,800
Goffmann Manufacturing Co., Reetory Lane	1,000
Gora, E., Rainsford Road	100
Gennings, Ltd., Baddow Road Garage	2,000
East, G. S. (Chelmsford Garage Co.), Moulsham Street	2,500
London & North Eastern Railway—Station	1,000
Guckin Smith, Ltd., Wharf Road	1,000
Gacpherson, J. & Co., Cathedral Close	250
Garconi Wireless Telegraph Co., New Street	1,350
Garrage, W. H. & Sons, Chelmer Mills	500
Gizen, J. R., Widford Garage	1,500
Goss, S. E. & Son, St. Fabians Drive	500
Goy, T., Ltd., 27, Tindal Street	500
Gyall, W. & Sons, 169, Springfield Road	2,500
Gewcombe & Co., New Street	500
Gewstead, F. J., 15, Rainsford Road	1,000
Getchey, J., White Hart Garage, Tindal Street	500
Getchey, J. D., Springfield Street	500

Name and Address of Licensee.			Maximum Storage (in gal s).
Peters & Barham, Sandpit, Prinees Road ..	..	..	1,0
Pollards Garages, Ltd., Broomfield Road ..	..	..	3,8
Potter, H., Fairfield Road ..	..	..	5
Radford, A., Oaklands Garage ..	..	..	2,5
Rainsford Petrol Service Co., Ltd., Rainsford Road ..	..	..	4,2
Rhode Petrol Service, 35, Rainsford Road ..	..	..	1,5
Ridley, T. D. & Sons, Townfield Street ..	..	..	1,1
Rimmer, J., Orchard Street ..	..	..	5
Rose Bros., Duke Street ..	..	..	5
Rosling, Ltd., London Road ..	..	..	7
Rosling, Ltd., Springfield Road ..	..	..	2,0
Self Motoring, Ltd., New Street ..	..	..	1,5
Sewell & King, Ltd., Springfield Road ..	..	..	2,5
Shell-Mex & British Petroleum Co., Ltd., Wood Street ..	..	..	46,0
Sluce, W. J., Fairfield Road ..	..	..	5
Taylor, A., Rainsford Road ..	..	..	5
Taylor, Walker & Co., Duke Street ..	..	..	1,0
Treadwell, C. E., New Writtle Street ..	..	..	5
Ward, F. W. & Sons, Hill Road Works ..	..	..	3
Waskett, J., Springfield Wharf ..	..	..	5
Watson, R., Navigation Road ..	..	..	1,5
Wenley, Ltd., London Road ..	..	..	1,0
White, Miss E. S., " Saracens Head " Hotel ..	..	..	5
Wright, H., Springfield Road ..	..	..	5

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR, 1936.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.

R. MAYOR, GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in reporting that nothing of an unusual nature has arisen in connection with my duties as Veterinary Inspector to the Borough during the year ending 31st December, 1936.

Cows and Cowsheds.

All cows and cowsheds are inspected and examined regularly.

The number of cowsheds in the Borough is	..	..	9
The number of cows in the Borough is (approx.)	..	..	350

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Producers within the Borough are :—

P. Arnold, Springfield Hall.
R. H. Currie, Moulsham Lodge Farm, Lodge Farm, Galleywood,
and Tile Kiln Farm, Galleywood.
D. Fleming, Springfield Barnes.
G. Hodge, Widford Hall.
P. R. Morse, Whittles Hall, Springfield.
Benjafield, Patching Hall, Broomfield (recently given up cows).
Magness & Sons, Dukes Hall, Springfield.

All milk traders selling milk in the Borough, although they live outside the area, have been required to register. This gives us a much better control of the supply to the town.

The Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts are administered by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Essex County Council.

Slaughterhouses.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough for human food during the year 1936 was approximately :—

Beasts	..	..	..	..	3,631
Sheep	..	..	..	..	10,491
Calves	..	..	..	..	395
Pigs	..	..	..	..	5,841
Goats	..	..	..	..	4

About one-half of the beasts, sheep and calves, and one-sixth of the pigs were slaughtered at Wright's slaughterhouses in Springfield Road.

Food Condemned and Surrendered.

Sheep	..	..	..	..
Lambs	..	..	..	..
Pigs	..	..	..	..
Bullocks	..	..	..	..
Livers	..	..	..	..
Heads	..	..	..	..
Lungs	..	..	..	..

In addition to these, a considerable quantity of various organs and flesh is destroyed every day.

All slaughterhouses have been visited once every week-day and several times on Sunday, and at times for extra slaughtering.

Cattle condemned under the Tuberculosis Order are sent to Harrison Barber's slaughterhouse, which is outside the Borough.

No dead animals are dealt with at Palmer's slaughterhouse.

The Butchers' shops in the Borough are as follows :—

Bright & Stapleton	..	..	..	Duke Street.
"	..	..	..	Moulsham Street
Banham	..	..	..	High Street.
Candler	..	..	..	Moulsham Street
Co-operative Society	..	..	..	Baddow Road.
"	"	..	..	Kings Road.
Coppin	..	..	..	Duke Street.
Copsey	..	..	..	Springfield Road
Cowley	..	..	..	Corporation Road
Day	..	..	..	Broomfield Road
Edgecumbe	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
W. & R. Fletcher	..	..	..	High Street.
Green & Sons	..	..	..	Moulsham Street
"	" "
London Central Meat Co.	..	..	..	High Street.
Matthews	..	..	..	Broomfield Road
"	..	..	..	Moulsham Street
Puncher	..	..	..	" "
Rowe	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
Wright	..	..	..	Duke Street.
"	..	..	..	Kings Road.
"	..	..	..	Moulsham Street
"	..	..	..	Springfield Road
"	..	..	..	Tindal Street.

Slaughterhouses.

Registered.	Licensed.
J. F. Banham, High Street.	G. H. Archer, Viaduct Road.
H. Green & Sons, Mildmay Road.	W. T. Candler, Moulsham Street.
H. Green & Sons, Moulsham Street.	The Chelmsford Star Co-operative
H. Wright, Springfield Road.	Society, Ltd., Coval Lane.

There is a great improvement in the condition of the slaughterhouses.

Market.

The Corporation Market has been regularly attended on each market day and fair day, and all animals deposited or exposed for sale have been examined.

Animals sent out of Market, 1936.

3-1-36	..	..	20 store pigs—suspected swine fever. 1 pen lamb—suspected sheep scab. 1 cow—suspected tuberculosis.
17-1-36	..	..	1 cow—fractured leg.
24-1-36	..	..	17 pigs—suspected swine fever.
1-2-36	..	..	1 cow—suspected tuberculosis.
14-2-36	..	..	2 cows—suspected tuberculosis.
27-2-36	..	..	10 pigs—suspected swine fever.
13-3-36	..	..	1 bull—injured. 1 cow—suspected tuberculosis.
9-4-36	..	..	1 horse—parasitic mange.
22-4-36	..	..	1 pig—swine erysipelas.
24-4-36	..	..	2 pens fowls.
29-5-36	..	..	11 pigs—suspected swine fever.
19-5-36	..	..	1 pig (died). 1 pig—fractured leg.
28-8-36	..	..	1 cow—emaciated.
7-8-36	..	..	1 cow—tuberculosis.
28-8-36	..	..	1 sheep—died.
4-9-36	..	..	1 cow—suspected tuberculosis.
18-9-36	..	..	1 sow—suspected tuberculosis. 17 pigs—suspected swine fever.
25-9-36	..	..	3 cows—suspected tuberculosis.
2-10-36	..	..	1 cow—died.
9-10-36	..	..	1 cow—suspected tuberculosis. 1 pig—died.
6-11-36	..	..	1 pig—emaciation.
20-11-36	..	..	1 cow—suspected tuberculosis.

There is a marked improvement in the quality of cattle exposed for sale.

The following figures may be of interest :—

		1934.		1935.		1936.
Poultry	..	126,378	..	114,709	..	98,565
Tame Rabbits	..	2,660	..	1,775	..	1,376
Wild Rabbits	..	15,122	..	18,289	..	17,340
Day-old Chicks	..	50,000	..	80,900	..	110,271
Eggs	..	5,975,210	..	5,383,060	..	4,491,310

Days of Slaughtering.

Co-operative Society : Mondays.

Candler : Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Banham : Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

Green (Pork Butcher) : Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

Green (Beef Shop) : Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
Saturday.

Day : Monday, Wednesday.

Archer : Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday.

Rowe : Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

Wright : Every day.

There is a great improvement in the condition of the slaughterhouses.

HORSE FLESH. A large quantity is sent from this town to Rotterdam and Antwerp. Export to Paris is now stopped. Special certificates are required for these, copies of which were published in the Annual Report for 1925.

GOAT FLESH. A number of carcases were sent to Belgium.

Animals Slaughtered in the Town and sent Abroad.

Horses	..	..	..	..	100
Goats	..	..	..	..	4
Condemned : Horses	..	..	..	..	5

The following extra sales were held :—

		1936.	
Ayrshire Cattle	..	11-2-36	.. Cows 47, Calves 7.
Jersey Cattle	..	25-2-36	.. Bulls 2, Cows 25, Calves 6.
Bulls Cattle	..	10-3-36	.. Bulls 47.
Guernsey Cattle	..	31-3-36	.. Cows 40, Calves 15.
„	..	6-7-36	.. Cows 48, Calves 7.
Jersey Cattle	..	28-7-36	.. Bulls 4, Cows 27, Calves 4.
Essex Pigs	..	1-9-36	.. Pigs 169.
Ayrshire Cattle	..	8-9-36	.. Cows 48, Calves 5.
Guernsey Cattle	..	6-10-36	.. Cows 58, Calves 24.
Friesian Cattle	..	28-10-36	.. Bulls 28, Cows 37.
Irish Cattle	..	3-11-36	.. Store Cattle 266.
Jersey Cattle	..	10-11-36	.. Bulls 6, Cows 24, Calves 5.
Ayrshire Cattle	..	24-11-36	.. Cows 4, Calves 6.
Xmas. Fat Stock	..	10-12-36	.. Fat Beast 51.

Slaughter of Animals Act.

Under the provisions of this Act, 42 persons have been granted licences to slaughter.

I would again call your attention to the need of :—

- (1) Ringing of bulls brought to the Market.
- (2) One-way traffic to do away with the great congestion.
- (3) Registration of drovers.

Animals Exposed for Sale in 1934, 1935 and 1936.

		1934.		1935.		1936.
Fat Pigs	..	14,917	..	10,713	..	21,022
Store Pigs	..	21,830	..	29,404	..	30,717
Rams	..	251	..	305	..	285
Fat Sheep	..	14,684	..	14,702	..	16,230
Store Sheep	..	13,136	..	12,411	..	13,168
Lambs	..	1,805	..	1,562	..	750
Bulls	..	652	..	866	..	731
Fat Beasts	..	8,029	..	8,204	..	7,087
Store Beasts	..	7,987	..	12,203	..	13,538
Dairy Cows	..	5,050	..	3,865	..	3,739
Classified Beast	..	—	..	—	..	534
Fat Calves	..	318	..	402	..	433
Store Calves	..	7,459	..	7,437	..	7,493
Horses	..	673	..	663	..	690
Goats	..	16	..	14	..	4

HORSES. The health of the horses has been good.

SEWERAGE FARM. The health of the animals has been generally good.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. S. MULVEY, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector.





